buffalces made a clear sweep over the concern-be aring his revolver rapidly, and thus inducing many of the berd to shear off on one side or the other. He rose stunned and bruised, but still able to make his way to the station-with an increased respect for Buffalo, I fancy, and a disposition to give them a reasonably wide berth hereafter. But he has gose out this morning in quest of the mired cosch. and our waiting for his return gives me this chance to write without encroaching on the hours due to

Two nights ago, an immense herd came down upon a party of Pike's Peakers camped just across the creek from this station, and (it being dark) were with difficulty prevented from stampeding tents, cattle and people. Some fifty shots were fired into them before they could be turned. And now, our station-master has just taken his gun to scare them off so as to save our mules from a stampede.

-But the teams have returned with the missing coach, and I must break off and pack to go on.

> STATION 15, PRABLE DOG CREEK, May 31, evening.

We have made 55 miles since we started about 9 this morning, and our present encampment is on a ereck running to the Republican, so that we have bid a final adieu to Solomon's Fork and all other affluents of the Smoky Hill branch of the Kansas We traveled on the divide between this and the porthern branch of the Kansas for some miles today, and finally came over to the waters of the Republican, which river we are to strike some 80 miles further on. We are now just half way from Leavenworth to Denver, and our coach has been a week making this distance, so that with equal good fortune we may expect to reach the Land of Gold in another week. The coaches we met here tonight have been just a week on the way, having (like us) lost a day, but not, like us, by high water: their bother was with wild Indians-Arapahoes mainly-whom they report to be in great numbers en our route-not hostile to us, but intent on begging or stealing and stopping the wagons peremptorily till their demands are complied with. They are at war with the Pawnees, and most of their men are now on the war-path; their women and children are largely camped around the Express Company's Stations, living as they best may. The Pawnees, I believe, are mainly or entirely south of our road. The Arapahoes boast of triumphs and slaughters which, it is to be hoped, have been or will be reciprocated. Indian wars with each other are in our day cruel and cowardly plundering forays, fitted to excite only disgust.

As we left Station 14 this morning and rose from the creek bottom to the high prairie, a great herd of Buffalo were seen in and around our road, who began to run first north, then south, many standing as if confused and undecided which course to take, and when at last they all started southward, we were so near them that our driver stopped his mules to let the Buffalo pass without doing us any barm. Our sportsman's Sharp was not loaded at the time; it afterward was, and fired into a herd at fair distance, but I did not see anything drop. After this they were seen in greater or less numbers on the ridges and high prairie, mainly south of us, but they either kept a respectful distance or soon toook one. We have not seen one for the last twenty-five miles; but they are now several miles further this way than they were a few days since, and as every foot of the way thus far, and (I bear) further, is carpeted with Buffalo grass, not here eaten down, and as Buffalo paths and other evidences that this is their favorite feeding-ground are everywhere present, I presume they will be here in the course of a week. But enough of them. And let me here proffer my acknowledgments to sundry other quadrupeds with whom I have recently formed a passing acquaintance.

The Prairie Wolf was the first of these gentry to pay his respects to us. He is a sneaking, cowardly little wretch, of a dull or dirty white color, much resembling a small short-bodied dog set up on pretty long legs. I believe his only feat entitling him to rank as a beast of prey consists in some-times, when bard pressed by hunger, digging out a ment. By a report of the Secretary of State it apprairie-dog and making a meal of him. His usual provender is the carcass-no matter how putridof any dead buffalo, mule or ox that he may find exposed on the prairies. He is a paitry creature.

But the Gray Wolf-who is also a denizen of the prairies-(I think we have seen at least a dozen of the species to-day)-is a scoundrel of a much more imposing caliber. He delights to lurk around the outskuts of a herd of Buffalo, keeping out of sight and unsuspected in the ravines and creek timber so far as possible; and we to the unlucky calf that strays (which he seldom does) outside of the exterior line of defense formed by the bulls. If very large and hungry, the Gray Wolf will sometimes manage to cut a cow off from the herd, and, interposing between her and her companions, detain or drive her further away, until she is beyond the hope of rescue, when her doom is scaled. His liveliest hope, however, is that of finding a buffalo whom some hunter has wounded, so that he cannot keep up with the herd, especially should it be stampeded. Let him once get such a one by himself, and a few snaps at her ham-strings taking excellent care to keep out of the way of his borns, insures that the victim will have ceased to be a buffalo, and become mere wolf-meat before another morning.

It is impossible for a stranger to the prairies to realize the impudence of these prairie-lawyers. Of some twenty of them that I have seen within the last two days, I think not six have really run from us. One we saw just before us two hours ago, kept on his way across the prairie, stopping occasionally to take a good look at us, but not burrying himself in the least on our secount, though for some minutes within good rifle range. Once to-day, our division superiotendent sent a ball after one who was making very dehiberate time away from us, bitting him in a quarter where the compliment should have expedited his motion; but it did not seem to have that effect. It is very common for these welves to follow at night a man traveling the road on a mule, not making any belligerent demonstrations, but waiting for whatever may turn up. Sometimes, the Express wagons have been followed in this way, but I think that unusual. But this creature is up to anything wherein there is a chance for game

The Prairie-Dog is the funny fellow of these parts-frisky himself and a source of merriment to others. He dens on any dry, grassy groundusually on the dryest part of the high prairie-and his hole is superficially a very large ant-hill, with the necessary orifice in its center. On this anthill sits the proprietor-often more than one-a chunky little fellow, in size between a gray squirrel and a rabbit-say about half a woodchuck. When we approach, he raises the ery of danger-no bark at all, but something between the piping of a frog on a warm Spring evening, and the noise made by a very young puppy | Society.

-then drops into his hole, and is silent and invisible. The holes are not very regularly placed, but some thirty feet apart, and when I say that I believe we have to-day passed within eight of at least three square miles of these holes, the reader can guess how many of these animals must exist here. even supposing that there is usually but one to each hole. I judge that there cannot be less than a bundred square miles of Prairie-Dog towns within the present Buffalo range.

That the Prairie-Dog and the Owl-of a small, brown-backed, white-bellied species-do live harmoniously in the same hole, I know, for I have seen it. I presume the Owl pays for his lodgings like a gentleman, probably by turning in some provisions toward the supply of the common table If so, this is the most successful example of Industrial and Household Association yet furnished. That the Rattlesnake is ever admitted as a third partner, I indignantly deny. No doubt, he has been found in the Prairie Dog's home-it would be just like him to seek so cosy a nest-but he doubtless entered like a true Border Ruffian, and contrived to make himself a deal more free than welcome. Politeness, or (if you please) prudence, may have induced the rightful owner to submit to a joint tenancy at will—the will of the tenant, not that of the rightful landlord-but no consent was ever given, unless under constraint of that potent logic which the intruder carries at the tip of his

Of Antelope, I have seen many, but not so near at hand as I could wish. I defer speaking of them in the hope of a better acquaintance.

-A word now of the face of the country:

For more than a hundred miles back I have seen to stone, and think there is none, except at a great depth. Solomon's Fork, where we left its vicinity, s now a stream two rods wide, running but four to six inches of water over a bed of pure sand, at a depth of some three or four hundred feet below the high prairie level of the country. I infer that there is no rock in place for at least that depth. The subsoil of the prairies is generally a loamy clay, resting on a bed of sand. The violent though not frequent rains of this region form sheets of water, which rush down the slopes into the water-courses, which they rapidly swell into torrents, which, meeting no resistance from rocks or roots of trees, are constantly deepening or widening the ravines which run down to the creeks on every side. These gullies or gorges have originally steep, perpendicular banks, over which, in times of heavy rain, sheets of water go tumbling and roaring into the bottom of the ravines, washing down the sodden, semi-liquid banks, and sending them to thicken the waters of the Kansas and the Missouri. Thus the prairie, save some narrow, irregular ridges, or divides," is gradually scooped and worn into broader or narrower valleys, some of which have three or four little precipices at intervals up their sides, where they formerly had but one, and will eventually have none. For still the soil is washing away and running off to the Gulf of Mexico; and if this country should ever be cultivated, tile progress of this disester would be materially accelerated. It needs to be timbered before it can be fit for the habitation of civilized man. But still a few low Cottonwoods and Elms along the margins of the larger streams-not a cord of wood in all to every hundred acres-I had almost said to each square mile-is all that is to be seen. I hear of some poor Oak on the broader streams, and an occasional White Ash, but do not see them.

-The prairie wind, shaking the wagon so that I write in it with difficulty, bespeaks a storm at hand. Adieu!

# HAYTI.

We have received, per brig Pico, from Port-au-Prince to Boston, Hayts files to May 28.

The country appears to be quiet, and the elected au-thorities are engaged in making arrangements for the continuance and stability of the present Government. The salaries of the President and other officials had been decided upon, and a law passed determining their annual stipends.

The immense depresion

The immense depreciation of paper money, with which Hayti is flooded causes great inconvenience to pears that the public debt amounts t onperficulars, which are, however, valued in real coin only \$149,000. The financial affairs of the country are in a sadly complicated condition. All payments of duties and taxes to the Government must be made ereafter one-fourth in foreign coin and three-fourths

hereafter one-south in breight of the rational currency.

Everything in Hayti appears tranquil. Strangers are visiting in the place, and music and other teachers announce their intention of settling at Port-au-Prince. An Italian tenor, named Gabriel Sapignoli, advertises a concert, to be followed by the recitation of Italian poems, in which he had "created so great a sensation "at the Hall of Niblo, in New-York." He charges

\$10 admission.

The order of Soulouque, sentencing the Haytian patriot Decimus Grenier to imprisonment in the dangeous of Labouque, has been found and published. It

rends as follows:

"Tathe Duke of Tiburon, Minister of War, be."

"You will immediately order the war vessel Morris to prepare
for exparience. This done, you will emburk upon that vessel,
with trustworthy guards, Beelmus Grenier, condemned by the
Special Council to three years imprisonment, and will send him
to Cape Haythen, to be three introde to the Duke of Careed, to
whom you will give instructions to convey the eaid Decimas
Grenier to the superinstendent of Fort Labscope, to be incarcerated in the subterranean vaults of the said Fort.

"Partau Prince, June 28, 1335.

M. Grenner, it is retmembered, died from the effects
of this imprisonment. A memorial religious service in
his honor was recently celebrated at Port an Prince.

EXECUTION OF ROCK, THE MURBERER.—A correspondent of The Hamilton (C. W.) Spectator writes from Belleville, C. W., June 13: The execution of Samuel Peter Rock for the murder of R. D. Dickie took place at 8 a. m. Not eithstanding a heavy rain, which had been falling all the morning, about 2,000 people were assembled. The culprit was attended to the scaffold by the Rev. Mr. Brendan. He was quite con posed and collected, and made an extempore speech of over haif an hour's curation, confessing his guilt and severely censuring an editor of one of the newspapers of the place for some strictures on his personal appearance, and also some parties who had been confined with him in jail for spreading false reports. He concluded by requesting the people to join with him in saving the Lord's Prayer, at the close at which the trap EXECUTION OF ROCK, THE MURDERER.-A correcluded by requesting the people to join with him in saying the Lord's Prayer, at the close at which the trap fell and he was launched into eternity.

fell and he was launched into eternity.

STEAN TO RAD RIVER OF THE NORTH.—E. De Witt Robinson, esq., of this city, one of the principal owners of theboat, received a dispatch on Saturday afternoon, stating that the steamer Freighter, from St. Paul, had been taken across the portage between Hig Stone Lake, at the head of Minnesota River, and Lake Traverse, the head of the Red River of the North, and that she is now fairly in the latter stream in readiness to do the business for which she was sent. Thus an important enterprise has been brought to a successful termination, and thus a vast and fertile territory is now opened to the advance of settlement and civilization.

[Chicago Tribune, Monday.]

The commencement exercises of the Wesleyan University will be held in the Episcopal Church at Mid-

The commencement exercises of the Wesleyan University will be held in the Episcopal Church at Middletown, Conn., June 19, 20, 21 and 22, as follows: Baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Joseph Cammings, D. D., President of the University, delivered on Sunday, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. Address before the Missionary Lyceum at 74 p. m. of the same day, by the Rev. Alfred Cookman. Oration and Poem before the Library Societies on Monday, 20th, at 64 p. m., by E. P. Whipple and T. B. Aldrich. Alumin business meeting on the afternoon of Tuesday, 21st. Alumni festival on the evening of the same day. Commencement on Wednesday, 22d. The graduating class of ment on Wednesday, 2ld. The graduating class of 1859 numbers thirty-eix.

1859 numbers thirty-six.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.—Roger A. Pryor, esq., will address the Phoraix and Philomathean Societies of William and Mary College, Virginia, on the 4th of July next. On the same day addresses will be delivered by Mr. Frank H. Alfriend of Richmond, Va., Orator of the Philomathean Society, and Mr. Octavins Coke of Williamsburgh, Va., Orator of the Phornix

### THE WAR IN EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA. The Hamburg steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg June 1, at 3 p. m., and Southampton 4th, at 6 p. m., arrived at this port on Priday morning. On her passage she had pleasant weather, with light and variable winds up to the Banks; thence, fresh S. W. winds and rough sea, with a dense fog most of the time. Lat. 41 58, lon. 61 20, exchanged signals with Bremen ship Goschen, Purbet, from Bremerhaven May 19, for New-York; 16th, at 5 a. m., lat. 40 37, lon. 68 40, passed an American whaling bark showing a white flag with Pin it. The Sax mis passed Cape Race on Sunday afternoon in a dense fog.

We find the following additional intelligence in the London papers of June 4:

FRENCH PREPARATIONS.

Correspondence of The London Times.

Panis, Thursday, June 2-6 F. M.

We learn that the Emperor has given orders for the construction of sixty flat-bottomed boats, twesty of which are to be of larger size than any yet built. They are to be employed in landing troops on an enemy's coast from ships of war, and are intended so it is said at least for the Adriatic. Twenty-two additional my coast from ships of war, and are intended (so it is said, at least) for the Adriatic. Twenty-two additional battalions of Foot Chasseurs are to be organized on the pian of the original Chasseurs de Vincennes. There is a vague rumor affoot that Montebello and Casteggio had been retaken by the Austrians. Of its truth I can say nothing.

GARIBALDI'S DOINGS.

A letter from Turin of the 25th, in the Independance

of Brussels, says: "The Mayor of Montebello, who arrived here this morning, states that the French have left Casteggio and Montebello. On the departure of the French the inhabitants of these two places, who dreaded the return and the vengennee of the enemy, fied from their homes, leaving the houses empty and the villages deserted. I understand that, with respect to the movements of Garibaldi, the new bridge which the Piedmontese have just erected over the Sesia was rendered more searly by the former one having been carried away by the rise of the river, and it was that or cumstance which prevented the march of Gen. Cialdini on Novara as had been deciced before the departure of Garibaldi. The operations of the latter would have been compromised by this untoward circumstance had ne not been able to ward off the danger by his extraordinary holdness. Yesterday I understand King Vic-The Mayor of Montebello, who arrived here this he not been able to ward off the danger by his extra-ordinary boldness. Yesterday I understand King Vic-tor Emanuel sent a dispatch to him, asking how many days he could bold the position in which he then was. Garibaldi replied, 'A formight.' The King only re-quires three days." Correspondence of The Lenden Times.

Tones, May 3f.

Of Garibaldi's proceedings we continue to leavery little. A private telegraphic dispatch in one to-day's papers, dated Como, May 30, says that Varese and Como his loss was 5 officers killed, wounded, 5 soldiers killed, and about 98 slight wounded. It adds that 10,000 Austrians, with 12 gm had been put to flight. It is impossible to place any confidence in such statements as these, especially when we are told that Garibaldi was without artillery, that forces did not exceed 6,000 men, and that all advantages of position were on the side of the Austrians. The paper which gives the above telegran, the source of which is in no way indicated, says that the loss of the Italians proves the vigor with which they fought. Five men killed and 98 wounded do not they fought. Five men killed and 98 wounded do not constitute such a list of carualties as would mark a severe conflict; it is more like the result of a skirmish. It is rather strange that 10,000 Austrians, having leguns and every advantage of ground, should have fled from little more than half their numbers without inflicting greater damage than this, and equally remarkable that they should have been so considerate as to inflict only "slight" wounds. The fact is that here, at Turin, one knows not where to look for the truth. A sys em of high coloring and misrepresentation seems generally adopted. It may be unintentional, and owing only to the proneness to exaggeration which generally characterizes the Italians, or it may be a system purposely adopted to encourage the people, and em purposely adopted to encourage the people, and nake volunteers believe themselves invincible. If the hater, I doubt that such a system will be found to answer in the long run. It will cause a reverse to be doubly felt, and it is not to be supposee that such a war as has just commenced will be brought to a termination by an unbroken stream of success on one side mination by an unbroken stream of success on one side

—by a constant series of victories uncheckered by a
single reverse. With respect to Garibald's trimuphs,
while doing full justice to his skill and daring as a
leader, to the enthusiasm of his followers, and to the
important aid he may receive from the sympathy of
the people he has gone among, I think it will probably
prove that the numbers of the Austrians on the line of
Varese and Como have been greatly overrated by their
opponents.

# THE BATTLE OF PALESTRO.

Correspondence of The London Times. Toras, May 31, 1859. TORIN, May 31, 1852.

There was a good deal of excitement in Turin yesterday evening. It became known that there had been some fighting near Vercelli, and this rather vague fact was improved by the coffee-house newsmengers with their usual industry. Some said there had been a general attack all along the line, and, as a natural consequence, a general defeat of the Austrians. Others declared that 50,000 Piedmontese, commanded by the King, had attacked an Austrian force, whose numbers were not stated, but of course much superior, and had totally routed it. The Emperor of the French, it was added, but wished to send up 25,000 men to the support of his ally, but had been prevented doing so by a message that the work was done. After a vast a message that the work was done. After a vast number of tales had been circulated, the usual nightly bulletin appeared to calm, with its dry brevity, the general effervescence. The Sesia had been passed; the enemy, fortified at Palestro, had been driven thence by the Piedmontese, commanded by the King in person, and many prisoners had been made. This was all that the authorities vouchsafed to us, and, perhaps, it was nearly all they knew. One of to-day's papers blames the tardiness in giving even the above slender information, time being thus allowed for the circulation of all manner of false intelligence. This morning a bulletin adds no great deal to our knowledge of yesterday's event. The Austrians, it says, were intreached at Palestro, Casalino and Vinzagho; their defence was obstinate, but the Sardinians overcame them with the bayonet, taking two gons, and many arms and prisoners. The losses of the eneand many arms and prisoners. The losses of the enemy were, of course, very heavy. Those on this side were not yet known. Vercelli was illuminated, and the Emperor was walking about the town. The King the Emperor was walking about the town. The King remained at Torrione, where the troops were encamped. This is all: the papers, if they know something more from private sources, are afraid to publish it, lest the censor-ship should rebake their imprudence. It is said to be fir some indiscretion of this kind that a Genoa paper, the Natione has, just ceased to appear, for rea-sone, it is announced, "independent of the will of its conductors." One of this alternoon's journals, how-ever, ventures to state that the Emperor Napoleon, in a letter to the Empress, has expressed his nigh set of the singular valor of the Piedmontese army.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. GYULAL PROCLAMATION OF GEN, GYLLAL.

The enemy seems anxious to raise a revolution in
the rear of the army placed under my command, and
thus force me to leave a position which, it seems, he
dares not attack in front in the open field. But this
schene will not succeed. New forces in imposing
numbers will seem arrive from the other hereditary
provinces of our august monarch; they will be sufficient energetically to suppress all attempts at revolution. The localities which will side with the revolution invoke the reinforcements sent to my army, or tion impede the reenforcements sent to my army, or destroy the bridges or other ways of communication, will, I give my word for it, be destroyed by sword and fire. To that effect I send the most formal orders to the chiefs who command under me. I hope that I will not be forced to have recourse to those extreme measures, and that they will not add to the fatal consequences of war the horrors of civil strife in this ountry.

Given at my headquarters of Garlasco, on the Pith of May
GYULAI.

50.

Appendix Appendix Appendix Majesty

Field Marshal of his Imperial, Royal and Apostolic Communder of the Second Army, and General Gov the Lembarde-Venetian Kingdom.

# NAPLES.

A letter from Naples of the 30th of May says: A letter from Naples of the 30th of May says:

"The reports current here as to the political line which the new King of Naples intends to pursue are not encouraging. A few days since his Majesty attered some very fine phrases, such as that 'he never would be an Austrian: that 'he was an Italian; that 'he did not believe Naples could remain neutral,' &c. To-day it is said that, on the contrary, efforts have in vain been mace to induce the young King to adopt a national policy, but it appears that the young man, influenced by the example of his father and by the persuasions of the Court party, does not appear disposed to deviate from the acts of his predecessor. The Laberal party is thrown into consternation by this amount ement. It would be a great misfortune were this discouragement to produce maction. Other counthis discouragement to produce maction. Other counsels and other influences may open the eyes of the young Prince, and until all other attempts have failed, extreme measures ought not to be resorted to. On Monday last all the troops took the oath of allegiance, and the ground in the Largo de Castello which was not filled with them was crowded with spectators. Each Colonel, after the oath had been read, exclaimed 'Long live the King!' The soldiers responded with cheers, but not a cry was uttered by the civilians looking on. Martial law against the disturbers

of the public peace stares the people in the face. The King has spoken to his Ministers as to men fixed in their positions, and charged to govern as hitherto. The only choice of persons he has made is detestable. He has appointed Sangra his Chamberlain—he is an Ultra-Reactionist. The most sangacous and intelligent members of his found. sagacious and intelligent members of his family are afflicted at the turn affairs have taken, and the most moderate Liberals are discouraged. The King has no experience, and will follow the advice of his Ministers until events shall have changed the course of his ideas. The British ships of war in the harbor paid isters until events shall have changed the course of his ideas. The British ships of war in the harbot paid the usual honors to the deceased King, although dip-lomatic relations are suspended. I have just learned that the Government has forbidden the exportation of sulphur. The political news from Upper Italy continues to produce the greatest sensation, and all the efforts of the police cannot prevent the details of the war from being known, and ardent wishes are exwar from tening anown, and ardent wishes are ex-pressed for the success of the French and Sardinian armies. The independence of Italy is the great object desired, and the state of this country occupies only a second place. Sicily is tranquil; nevertheless, the Government has sent two steam frigates, the Ar-chimedes and the Ercole, to cruise on the coast of that island. The King has published an order of the day island. The King has published an order of the day thanking the army and navy for their fidelity to the deceased morarch."

ADDRESS OF THE NEW KING. The Official Journal of the Two Similes publishes the following order of the day, addressed by the King

of Naties to his army and navy:

"As a faithful interpreter of the will of our august and beloved father, declared by him on his bed of suffering, we folfill the sacred duty of transmitting his last adien and his thanks to the land and sea forces. last adien and his thanks to the land and sea forces and manifesting the complete satisfaction which filled the royal soul toward these faithful forces which at all times, under all eircumstances, and by every means worthily responded, by their discipline and valor, to the prediction of the great king who was their founder and companion—toward those forces which we ourselves are proud to belong to, having joined them from our earliest age, whence we have had apportunities of knowing and appreciating them thoroughly. We will therefore er deavor, with the aid of the God of Armies, to turn all our efforts toward increasing and improving our army and navy, with the certainty that they will ever continue to be faithful to the royal throne, and thus maintain the faithful to the royal throne, and thus maintain the fame they have acquired. Let them also, with us, address prayers to Alumphty God for the great soul of that holy monarch, who in his last moents remembered them, and prayed to God for the

#### AGITATION IN TURKEY.

Correspondence of The London Times.

Constantinople, May 25, 1859. The first fruits of the agitation are beginning to ripen in European Turkey. Until very recently, al-though there was cause for well-grounded anxiety, no though there was cause for well-grounded anxiety, no news of any actual demonstration on a large scale had reached the capital. Within the last few days, however, intelligence has arrived which goes fat toward justifying the least cheerful anticipations. In Servia, Bosnia, Montenegro, and the Herzegovina, the general feeling of hostility to the Turkish Government is no longer concealed, while Bulgaria, the proximity of which to the capital, and the presence of an overwhelming force in which would seem to preclude all possibility of any successful outbreak, is not wanting possibility of any successful outbreak, is not wanting in symptoms of disaffection. In Servia, Prince Milosh has been levying troops on a large scale; and it is now reported, on what authority I cannot exactly say that every household is required to furnish its man. The Prince's position has been and is sufficiently int for some preparations for the ma rifical to accou trance at once of order among his subjects and of his cwn authority. The explanation demanded by the Porte having been deemed but little satisfactory. Prince Milosh was informed that he could not be permitted to continue his levies. This intimation seems to have compelled him to throw off the mask, for telescent of the permitted to the permitted to the permitted to the permitted for the permitted to the permitted for the p to have compelled him to throw on the man, for telegrams received from Beigrade, dated the 20th and 21st inst., announce the march toward Novi-Bazaar of 2,000 men. This force is said to be accompanied by tweive guns. Cooperation with the Montenegrins is, of course, intended. Whatever may be the influence at work in other provinces, I believe it to be beyond all doubt that Russian agency has been active in incitement to revolt in Servia. It has been boddy and oriement to revolt in Servia. It has been boldly at broadly announced that if the Servians mass the pre-ent opportunity, Russia will have but little sympath with their future sufferings. No one is more ful aware of this fact than the Turkish Ministers, and y aware of this fact than the Turkish Ministers, and yet unusual preparations are being made for the reception of the Grand Duke Constantine, who is hourly ex-pected here. The manliness and even the policy of licking the hand from which destruction is to be ex-pected and leared may well be questioned, but it really is a refinement of cruelty on the part of the Grand Duke to avail himself of the Saltan's hospitality at

the moment Russia is aiming a blow, not less mischie yous because unnecompanied by violence, at the do minious of his imperial host. In Besnia, a crussde against the Turkish authority is openly preached, and nothing but a strong body of troops can prevent a general rising. The Montene-grins have risen in several places, and a desultory warfare has been going on, in which the Turkish troops have been uniformly successful. Great numbers of Montenegrins have left Constantinople during the pres-Montenegras have left Constantanope during the present month for their own country. They were chiefly employed here in gardening and earth-works. Their pay has been 20 piastres, or on an average nearly 3s, a day. Of this, about five piastres suffice for their daily wants, and the rest is saved. There are few who canwants, and the rest is saved. There are the ward can-tot command three or four thousand pinstres, so that a passage to their own country is within the reach of nearly all of them. They are generally quiet, tolera-bly industrious, but by no means hard-working men. There appears to be a strong feeling of clariship among them, with some of the consomitant relish for the cut-ting of throats. Hence their obedience to the summons

they have received from home.

The Herzegovina is said to be in open revolt. The Porte has once more changed its mind, if, in-deed, its mind can ever be said to be made up, and Prince Couza is to have two separate firmans, one for Wallachia and one for Moldavia.

SWITZERLAND. A letter from Berne of the 31st uit, says: "All the accounts from the frontier of Lombardy "All the accounts from the horner of Loumanay continue to confirm the news of the extension of the insurrection in the country near the three lakes, the Lago Maggiore, Como and Logane, and in the greater part of the Valteline. An Austrian licutement of gendarmerie and four gendarmes were obliged to seek refuge at Castasegua, a village of the valley of Bregell, in the cauton of the Grisons. They solution the first activative treatment of the process into the Tyroli. local authorities to allow them to cross into the Tyrol; these authorities applied for instructions to the Cantonal Government at Coire, and the Government, in its turn, telegraphed to the Federal Executive to ask what was to be done. No answer has yet been reis turn, teregraphen of the property of the pr to which ver side they may belong, are to be distribed, and kept at Coire until orders are received. Owing to what is passing in the Valledline, joined to the assembling of Austrian and German troops in the Voratherg, the Federal Executive has caused the frontier of Engadine to be occupied. The 25th Brigade has accordingly been called out, and a battation of Argau, one of the Grisons, and two companies of the riflement of Berne and the Grisons, are already on the march that direction.

# THE SPIRIT OF GERMANY

From The London Times of June 4. In the present state of affairs it becomes the duty of In the present state of affairs it becomes the duty of every people possessed of influence abroad to act with circumspection, firmness and dignity. Europe is suffering from a disease which, after being repressed for a generation, has now broken out with all its former acuteness. The impatience of international restrictions and the desire to throw the sword into the balance at every diplomatic dispute have again appeared in the temper of the French people, and no one living can pretend to foresee the consequences. For the present the efforts of the Emperor are, of course, devoted to persuading foreign nations that the war in Italy is to be an exceptional episole to his reign, which, accordbe an exceptional episole to his reign, which, according to the programme of Bordeaux, is to be a period of peace. But it is of the nature of such commotions to baffle all the calculations of mankind. The wisest statesmen cannot foreful who will be enguised and who will be spared. If the Continent of Europe be not within a twelvementh convolsed from one end to the other, it will be due to the moderation and wisdom of the Powers which labored till within the last \*x weeks to preserve peace, and who are now seeking to neure their own neutrality. We may be sure of this that the belligerents will give no assistance in averting a general war. Should the struggle become desperate and the chances evenly balanced, both France and Austria will endeavor to drag in the populations to which they look for help. The one will work harder than ever to influence the Germanic Diet and to fan the excitement of the minor States, while the other will revolutionize Italy as far as the Straits of Messina, and perhaps seek to engage the Spanish Government in the contest.

As far as we can judge, the question whether this war shall become general rests at present principally with the Prince Regent of Prussia and his advisers.

arge the country, in spite of all the caution of Berlin. The article in the Angabary Gazette which we printed yesterday will seem extravagant to Englishmen. but it is only a sample of the daily outpourings of the German press. That Louis Napoleon meditates a renewal of his uncle's pobey, that the campaign in Italy is to be succeeded by a campaign on the Rhine, and that Germany, now unprecedentedly united and enthusiastic, ought to bring things to a cross at orce and auticipate the threatened usurpation, i constant argument of young and old throughout the Fatherland; and the Augsburg Gazette only repeats what may be heard in every public place. We may take take, indeed, this article as expressing pretty fa what the average German thinks about his own cour and France, and the state of Europe; and the compe and France, and the seales of the weakness of the peo-sition shows the strength and the weakness of the peo-ple to whom it is addressed. "The duty of Germany, proclaims the writer, "is to go to war with France at "once. With an army of half a million of men, the "Corfederation might march on Paris, and make its "valiglorious inhabitants rue he day when they ex-"cited the enunity of a Teutor ic people. We advance "valigherious inhabitants rue he day when they excited the enunty of a Teutoric people. We advance
"on Paris to uper Napoleon, to deliver the world from
"a nightmare which has too long already oppressed its
"chest, to destroy a system which is a plague
"to morality, right and civilization." Such services
to humanity must, of course, have their reward. This
"can be no other than Alsace and Lorraine. The
"broad wedge west of the line of Laxemburg by Metz
and Namy to Baske—that fatal wedge, which strikes
"so deep into the German territory, which so long has
"offended every eye in Germany on the map of Europe—must hand down the French flag." Such is
the programme of German conquest for the year 1839. rope—must haul down the French hag. Such is the programme of German conquest for the year 1859. It may be raving, but still at the present moment peo-ple are raving in nearly the same manner through every cloud of tobacco-smoke from Hamburg to Vienna. The or is taken to only thing for us to consider is whether such

The only thing for us to consider is whether such that demonstrates threaten any serious result, and how far the spint of which they give evidence may be considered as a danger or a sutegnard to Europe.

With respect to the foruser question, we must admit that the nution German States are likely to give much trouble to Prussia, and that if the French Emperor does not find himself in a quarrel with them it will be solely through the exertions of the Court of Berlin. It is rather difficult to penetrate the Teutonic mind sufficiently to accordant whether in the depths of its inner connecenses at believes that the Germans can beat ciently to accertain whether in the depths of its inner consciousness it believes that the Germans can beat the Fretch or not. To judge from the frantic appeals to Providence, and Liberty and Justice, and England, and Sweden and Norway, and every Power, abstract or material, one would bink the Germans in agonies of terror. If Napoleon 111, were publishing decrees from Dressen or Berlin the German papers could not from Dressen or B-rim the German papers could not shrick more widily than during the last toree months, and yet there seems to be no doubt that the people and the army are inflamed by something very like martial ardor. Their desire to fight arises not so much from desperation as from conflience. They believe that France wants to make war upon them sooner or later, and they think themselves strong enough and united enough to give her a lesson at once. They have been galled by the lead France has taken in European affairs and by the chronic boasting of the French soldiery, who seldom allow a German to be ten minutes in their company without an allusion to the left bank of the Raise. The alliance between France and Russia has roused them still further, though they fully count on the unwillingness of adjusion to the left bank of the Anne. In animals between France and Russia has roused them still further, though they fully count on the unwillingness of the Czar to carry things to extremities with the dynastics and people of Germany Proper. The consequence is that many of them really do wish to go to war with France, and the Southern States have ventured on acts which might justify France in demanding explanations. The Bavarian Government is o-tentationsly transporting Austrian troops through its territory to the seat of war, while both this State and Saxony and Wurtenberg are supplying the Austrians with every material of warfare which they can furnish. As for the Bavarian Court, there can be no doubt that it would be delighted to find the French Emperor take umbrage at its breaches of neutrarity and commit some reprisal, which would draw the whole Confederation into the quarrel. Napoleon, however, will, no doubt, be on his guard, and wil ignore as long as he can the provocations of the more exerted Courts.

In the conduct of these, we need not say we have no

pathy. While we consider it a guaranty of Euro-in freedom that the Germans should be united, strong, and determined to allow no aggression on the part of their neighbors, yet a war with France for the mere purpose of supporting the Austrians in Italy would meet with the just reprobation of the whole world. The first duty of Germany is to herself, and the resources which now permit large armies to be brought into the field should be hasbanded to defend the Patherland in the complications which the next few years may witness. The existence of the Ausian dorainion in Italy is not a matter of importance the Confederation. Many believe, and we think edy, that the Empire would be stronger should the allying provinces of Venice and Milan be sundered outlying provinces of Venice and Milan be sundered from it. The danger against which Europe has to guard is not the defeat of Austria, but the lawlessness and aggressive designs of two great despotic Powers. Security against these can best be obtained by the course England has adopted—a general and permanent preparation for war, and a resolute determination to observe the strictest neutrality. If Germany, accepting the leadership of Prussia, will content itself with being ready for any future event, the military with being ready for any future event, the military ambition of France may be sufficiently checked by such a permanent attitude of defense; but if, in obedience to extravagant apprehensions, it rushes into a war to help those who ought to need no help from any one, the world will not be sparing of its just reproba-

# LYNCHING IN ILLINOIS.

### TRIAL OF THIRTY-FIVE VIGILANTS. Correspondence of The Missouri Democrat. GRIGGSVILLE, P &c County, Ill., June 10, 1859.

As many are interested in the late affair of the whipping, at Mitton, of one Henry C. Johnson, by alleged members of the Pike County Vigilance Committee, and will undoubtedly look for further statements of the occurrence. I will endeavor to give the facts which I have gathered by conversation with both interested and disinterested persons. The said Vigilance Committee is composed principally of farmers and men of property, organized for the purpose of protecting themselves against thieves and scoundrels generally. Commutices were formed at Barry, Washington, Hartford, Time and Milton and number several numited persons. They have succeeded by hanging, shooting and lynching, during the last few months, in driving out of the county nearly all of the horse-thieves, counterfeiters and rogues with which the county was in tested. At least, so it was claimed to-day, and offered as a just-fication of the whipping of Johnson, at a trial are interested in the late affair of the w as a just fication of the whipping of Johnson, at a trial held in this place, before Justice Jas. Ward, of thirty-five alleged members of the Vigilance Committee, on a charge of riot at Milton on the 28th ult.

a charge of riot at Milton on the 28th uit.

It appears, a you have learned by exchanges, that the Vigilance Committee have looked upon Johnson as a bard character, and the leader of another Committee called the Red Ribbon Committee, formed, the Vigilance Committee allege, to operate against their efforts, and to protect men whom the Vigilance Committee were endeavoring to punish. They also accused Johnson of running off a criminal witness in the case of The People vs. Dickson for assault with intent to kill one Adney. The Committee wished to deal with Johnson about the matter according to their rules. He was arrested and tried by the Committee, and let go.

Johnson pro-secured them, or several of them, three
times, but claiming that he could not have justice done

them, entered a not. pros. and stopped process whereupon (and I have it from one of the Cod they became so exasperated test they punished him.

For the offense, as I cave stated, turry-five persons
were arrested, and tried at Griggsville to-day.

For the offense, as I rave stated, toirty-five persons were arrested, and tried at Griggsville to-day. The trust passed off with commendable order, though attended by a large number of excited people. It was reported that many were armed and that there were 20e guns within a few minutes' reach, yet no resistance to the proceedings or disturbance was made. The Vigilance Committee claim to be law-abiding and respectable citizens, and as such they showed themselves to-day. But it was proved by many witnesses that Johnson and two others were forcibly taken to a piece of whoch 24 of these on trial to day were principal actors. It was fully proved that they allowed none to actors. It was fully proved that they allowed none to go to the woods but their own company, preventing others by warning them it would be dangerous to at-tempt to rescue J-shason or to go with them. The per-sons who took Johnson were armed with guns, pistols and clubs, so stated by the witnesses and not denied by the defendants.

the defendants.

Reports have been published that Johnson was Reports have been published that Johnson was stripped and given 75 lashes, then discharged and taken home by his friends, and lay at the point of death from the effects of the lashing. As none were present at the flogging except those who took him in the woods, the defendants in the case, it was not attempted to be proved in what manner Johnson was whipped It was proved clearly that he walked back to the town soon after the affair, showing no outward signs of the whipping. Several persons to tified that his back was badly marked, but in one or two places only was blood drawn or the flesh mutilated.

The other persons taken to the woods at the sam time were Samuel Williams and Josiah Stout, both young and not dangerous looking persons. Stout testified that his persecutors took him in the woods and demanded a promise that he would never prosecute or testify against them, and told him if he did either they would hang him. He told them he would never prosecute, but, if called in Court, must have the privilege of giving his evidence. Upon that promise and compromise they released him. Williams could not be in-

giving his evidence. Upon that promise and compro-mise they released him. Williams could not be in-duced to testify against them, as he was probably under promise and penalty of his life.

Such is a cardid statement of facts as I have been

able to get them. There is no doubt but that the Vigitants have driven out of the county, which is so

peculiarly and conveniently situated for them, a large ang of desperadoes; but in this case, if the persons who took and so cruelly and fiendiskly whippet a fel-low citizen were Variants, they have gone far over the bounds of propriety, and they themselves have committed an outrage. Such is the sentiment of many highly respectable citizens of this and other parts of

We believe the persons charged with the rict and the outrage at Milton are heartly ashamed of and regret he whole affair. Twenty-foor persons were found guilty, and required to give bonds of \$150 each to appear at the next court for trial.

THE FROST-ITS RANGE AND DAMAGES.

We have endeavored to keep our readers well informed in relation to the real damage to the country which has been experienced from the severe frosts that occurred the first and second Saturday nights of the present month, and cannot find room for a tithe of the letters that have come to hand and are now lying before us; but so far as it may be useful, we will give the facts, briefly, that we gather in their perusal.

A merchant of this city communicates a mass of information received from his correspondents. He

No subject interests the whole community more "No subject interests the whole community more deeply than this; and information in regard to it will no doubt be acceptable to your residers. The corn, potatoes, garden vegenables, and indeed all the crops except wheat rye, and barley, will undoubtedly recover from the effects of the first; and it may beerefore be reasonably concluded that the only less will be to the labor of replanting. But the Winter grains, if destroyed, cannot be replaced this season. It becomes, therefore, a question of serious consequence to learn to what extent they are injured. The section or belt of country visue; by the frost unfortunately included all the best wheat counties of Ohio. I speak advisedly that Stark, Wayne, Rietland, Knox, Licking, Tuccarawas, Morrow, Columbiana, Trumbull, &c., are all within the section affected by this visitation. Some of these countries are the best in the United States for producing wheat."

In Krox County, Ohio, some days after the first

In Krex County, Ohio, some days after the first frost, farmers thought the wheat nearly worthless, "In a drive of twelve miles not a field found worth

having." " In Stark, Trumbull and Wayne, not one field in six will be cut." "Farmers are plowing in wheat and planting corn." Mr. H will not have 40 bushels upon his 300 acres." "There seems now no prospect t a tolerable wheat crop in Ohio."

A letter of June 11, from Wheeling, Va., says: "Early this morning the ground was covered with hear frest, and on plank reads or board walks pools of vater from yesterday's rain were entirely frozen. Of the effects of t . first frost, the writer says:

"People from various sections of the country around report that many fields of when are entirely destroyed. The river and creek valleys appear to be exempted, but the hills have suffered extensively." A letter, June 15, from Capton, Stark County, O., confirms he account given of that county above. The

writer save:

"There will scarcely be enough threshed for next Fail's seed. Canton is now importing from Cincinnati and other points for bread, and will continue to do so the whole year to come. The destruction in this and the whole year to come. The destruction is adjoining count es reems to have been the n That and adjoining Counties are the best in the

State for wheat. The damage by both frosts, to wheat, was certainly much more in central Ohio than in Michigan. A letter from Grass Lake, Jackson Co., June 13, after speaking of the damage being much more severe

by the second frost than the first, says: Winter wheat looks ext-emely well, and the proba-

bility is we shall have a splendid crop."

In the great wheat region of Northern Indiana, papers printed in that section say the damage to wheat is not serious. In Wisconsin, from letters and papers, we gather

the opinion that the frost has done more good than harm to the wheat crop. A few fields have been destroyed, and a great many insect enemies of wheat have shared the same fate, even in fields where the grain was not injured.

In Northern Illinois, the same thing is true. Here s evidence of it from Woodstock, McHenry County, in an extract from a letter dated June 15:

"The frest, although killing entirely beans, cucum-bers, tomatoes, and cutting corn and potatoes to the ground, failed to injure the fruit, and wheat and oats, both of which look well."

In Western Pennsylvania, a letter of June 19, from

Washington C unty, says:

"Some of our farmers will lose almost their entire crop, and scarcely a single farmer has escaped without serious highry. The average yield throughout this county will scarcely be half a crop."

In this State the accounts are checkered. The last

frost did the most damage in the Eastern counties. On the whole, the damage to the winter grain is not A letter from Pratt-burg, Steuben County, which is

supposed to be as frosty a one as any, says: "June Wheat and rve are uninjured."

A letter from Delbi, Delaware County, speaks of ne destruction of corn, potatoes, fruit, & word of injury to wheat.

Another from Norwich, Chenango County, is of exactly the same tenor.

A letter from Bolivar, Alleghany County, however speaks in positive terms of damage to wheat. It says:
The frost cut down all vegetables that w

"The frost cut down all vegetables that were up, and many are entirely destroyed. My beautiful wheat field, of seventeen acres, is a total loss as far as bread-stuff is concerned; I shall mow it for hay, and try to get it into buckwheat. I have feared much for my cats, but I now think that they will survive the frost if the weather is favorable. Many think the early forward grass will be destroyed."

A letter from Canaicharie Montgomery Committee of the control of th

A letter from Canajobarie, Montgomery County, June 13, incloses a specimen of broom corn killed dead from the frost of the 10th and 11th. It says: "The

whole crop on the Mohawk flats is destroyed." On Long Island, a letter dated Babylon, June 13,

"It was very cold here, but I cannot learn that the frost did any damage. Wheat, rye and oats look par-ticularly fine; grass will be a fine crop, clover nearly ready to cut." In Oneida County, where farmers were very much

disheartened, they are now quite buoyant again, and begin to hope that a first-rate corn crop is still in reserve for them. In Herkimer County, the first frost had but little

ffect-the snow was killing the tender vegetables, but not serious upon grass and Winter grain. In Vermont, New-Hampshire, and some part of

Massachusetts, the last trost did considerable injury to tender vegetables, but we cannot learn that wheat rye or grass is burt to any considerable extent. The range of the first, where its effects show the

most severe, appears to extend upon a line, cutting Auburn, N. Y., on the north-west, and Columbus, Ohio, on the south-west. This includes the region from which come the loudest complaints of damage On the shores of Lake Erie, and along the Ohio Valley, it shades off, or runs in sig-zag lines. Taking the whole region struck by frost, we don't think that the damage done to the wheat can be equal to a loss of one-third of an average crop. The injury to other crops, often vexatious, and in some cases serious, will be in a great measure recovered by the indomitable perseverance that characterizes the American farmer. If his wheat is killed he plants corn. If his corn is killed, he sows buckwheat. If that in turn perishes, or does not get sown, he is still in time for turnips. At any rate to will plow and prepare the ground for another crop. He " never gives up the ship."

The country is badly damaged-some particular farmers are great sufferers, but we shall not have a famine this year, for, on the whole, and upon all our great breadth of cultivated acres, we shall have a truitful season. So let us take courage.

Books and newspapers have multiplied to such an attent in our country that it now takes 750 paper-mills, extent in our country that it now takes 750 paper-mills, with 2,000 engines in constant operation, to supply the printers, who work night and day. These mills produced 270,000,000 pounds of paper the last year, which immense supply sold for about \$27,000,000. A pound and a quarter of rags are required for a pound of paper, and 340,600,000 pounds were therefore consumed in this way last year.

A dispatch from Verbal

A dispatch from Keokuk states that the Rock Island Bridge has been indicted as a nuisance by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court, now in session there.